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# USSR Report

INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC RELATIONS



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25 May 1984

# USSR REPORT

## INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC RELATIONS

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## USSR-WORLD TRADE

### MOSCOW NEWS ON USSR FOREIGN TRADE

Moscow MOSCOW NEWS in English No 13, 8-15 Apr 84 (stp 27 Mar 84) p 3

[Text]

Last year's foreign trade results have been summed up. Soviet foreign trade has increased by 6.6 per cent (7.9 billion roubles) over 1982, totalling 127.5 billion roubles. This increase alone exceeded the USSR's 1958 total foreign trade.

Last year the USSR did trade with 144 countries. The socialist states remained its chief partners (they accounted for 56 per cent of all our foreign trade as against 54.3 per cent in 1982). They include, above all, the CMEA states, whose share in overall Soviet foreign trade in 1983 was 51.1 per cent). Five of these states – the GDR, Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria, Poland and Hungary – hold the first five places among the Soviet Union's trade partners. The trade done with them exceeds our entire trade with all the capitalist countries taken together.

There were some interesting changes in the trade we did with the industrialized capitalist states last year. Western Europe's share in it went up from 79 per cent in 1982 to 82 per cent in 1983. Trade with the USA and Japan decreased substantially and these countries' share in our foreign trade shrunk even more. As a result of this, USSR-FRG trade is now nearly 50 per cent greater than our trade with the USA and Japan taken together. And Finland comes ahead of these, the most economically powerful countries in the capitalist world, taken together.

Naturally, it wasn't us who initiated the curtailing of trade with the USA and Japan. These two countries expressed the initiative (and not for the first time either) in the hope that the other capitalist countries would follow suit. However, USSR-West trade, as a whole, continues to expand. As for the goods that the USA and Japan refused to sell us, we either

produced them ourselves or purchased them in other countries. Last year, our imports of machinery, equipment and transportation means from the industrialized capitalist states increased by over 15 per cent (and from the CMEA countries by nearly 20 per cent).

Not so long ago, the bourgeois press displayed concern that in USSR-West trade our exports have lagged behind our imports. It declared that the Soviet "liabilities" have tended to become chronic. The situation in 1983 proved to be different – our exports to the industrialized capitalist states exceeded our imports from them by one billion roubles. Is that bad?

We have 102 developing countries among our trade partners. Our trade with India has exceeded two billion roubles for several years now. India is followed by Argentina, Libya, Iran, Iraq, Brazil and Afghanistan. Our trade with this group of countries went up 4.8 per cent from last year.

On the whole the year that was did not produce any special surprises in foreign trade. The USSR remains as before a serious and reliable trade partner for any country prepared for mutually beneficial cooperation on an equal footing.

"The policy of the Soviet Union rules out any attempts to use economic cooperation for imposing its will on any other country or to seek advantages for itself in the economic difficulties other states are experiencing," writes Nikolai Tikhonov, head of the Soviet government, in the book **Soviet Economy – Achievements, Problems, Prospects**, put out by Novosti Publishers, in Russian and foreign languages. "This is incompatible with the

principles of USSR foreign policy and with the interests of peace, international security and the strengthening of friendly relations."

When all the countries are guided by such principles, a truly "golden age" in world trade will set in.

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TRADE PROTOCOLS FOR 1984 SIGNED

Moscow FOREIGN TRADE in English No 4, Apr 84 pp 7-10

[Unattributed article under the rubric: "Trade Protocols for 1984 Signed"]

[Text] USSR-GDR

Negotiations between governmental trade delegations of the USSR and GDR were completed successfully; a Protocol on the two countries' mutual goods deliveries for 1984 was signed.

The mutual goods shipments envisaged in the Protocol have been coordinated with account of commitments following from the Agreement on Trade and Payments between the USSR and GDR for 1981-1985, other agreements in the field of economic co-operation concerning implementation of the Long-Term Programme on Specialization and Cooperation in Production between the two countries and also the Coordinated Plan for Multilateral Integration Measures for 1981-1985.

The Soviet Union and the German Democratic Republic have been large trading partners for many years. Under the Protocol for 1984 their trade turnover is to exceed 14,000 million rubles. The Soviet Union will continue exporting to the GDR the main types of fuel, energy carriers, raw and other materials vitally important for meeting the Republic's planned economic development, these include oil and oil products, natural gas, ferrous and

non-ferrous metals, ferriferous raw materials and other products.

The USSR is to ship greater quantities than in the previous year of metal-working machine tools, oil-drilling equipment, microelectronic articles, colour kinescopes, lorries and passenger cars, machinery and equipment for different industries, and also consumer goods such as refrigerators, watches and clocks, magnetic tape recorders, cameras, radio and TV sets, to fuller satisfy the GDR home market.

The main place in Soviet imports from the GDR in 1984 will be taken by various machines and equipment, transport facilities, including those for equipping projects to be commissioned in the current five-year-plan period (1981-1985). The GDR will supply the Soviet Union with complete sets of equipment for two highly productive rolling mills to be installed at iron-and-steel works under construction in Moldavia and the Soviet Far East, 63 metal-working lines, more than 1,400 highly automated metal-cutting machine tools and processing centres to be used, in particular, for modernizing enterprises in the automotive-tractor, motor and electrical industries and at



works producing farm machinery. Wheel excavators are to be shipped from the GDR for working the Ekibastuz coal basin. Deliveries will be continued of hoisting-and-conveying machinery (gantry, locomotive and mounting cranes), railway rolling-stock, computers and various instruments.

The Protocol provides for greater deliveries of machines, equipment and materials especially useful for implementing the USSR Food Programme, agricultural machinery in particular.

The GDR will also export to the Soviet Union chemical industry products such as cine and photo-materials, pesticides, domestic chemicals, varnishes, lacquers, paints, etc. Consumer goods of diverse range and high quality, envisaged in the Protocol, will more fully meet Soviet people's needs

for these products.

Vitally important goods provided for in the Protocol for mutual deliveries in great volumes testify to the stable progressive development of trade and economic cooperation between the Soviet Union and the GDR. Fulfilment of the commitments, fixed in the Protocol, will continue the further planned development of both countries' economies in the interests of advancing the population's well-being still more.

In the course of negotiations the sides positively assessed the state of their economic, scientific and technical cooperation, the realization of the 1983 Trade Protocol, and progress attained in implementing the Programme of Specialization and Cooperation in Production between the USSR and GDR that ends in 1990.

#### USSR-Romania

The Trade Protocol signed between the USSR and the Socialist Republic of Romania for 1984 provides for a further increase in trade volume above the 1983 level.

The Protocol has its base on mutual obligations arising out of the Long-Term Trade Agreement between the USSR and Romania for the 1981-1985 period and other economic agreements.

In 1984 the Soviet Union will continue shipping primary products to Romania such as metallurgical coke and burden for the coking process; coal, pig iron, rolled stock, ferrous and non-ferrous metals, ferriferous raw materials, cotton; chemical and other goods. In addition products from the projects built in the USSR with Romania's participation within the framework of integration agreements

will also be supplied, these include: natural gas, ferroalloys, cellulose, asbestos. Shipments of traditional types of machines and equipment such as metal-cutting machine tools, power-generating and mining equipment, ships and marine equipment, aircraft will continue as usual.

As in previous years the Socialist Republic of Romania will export a wide range of machines and equipment to the USSR. Oil industry equipment, farm machinery, grain carriers and other goods for agro-industrial complex will be supplied in great quantities. Consumer and chemical goods will also hold a high share in Romanian exports to the USSR.

Mutual deliveries of goods envisaged in the Protocol will promote both countries economic development, greater production, efficiency, fuller



satisfaction of Soviet and Romanian populations' needs. Fulfilment of the obligations accepted in the 1984 Trade Protocol will further expand Soviet-Romanian economic cooperation.

#### USSR-India

Last December a Protocol on Trade Turnover between the USSR and the Republic of India for 1984 was signed in New Delhi. The Protocol provides for a 10-per-cent trade growth above the volumes agreed for 1983 through the expanded shipments of traditional exports and imports and additions of new goods to the trading list. Increased shipments to India of a number of Soviet goods is planned, they include machinery and equipment, fertilizers, newsprint.

Soviet main imports from India will include cotton fabrics, jute articles, raw materials and semi-manufactures for the tanning and footwear industries, knitwear and clothes as well as tea, coffee, tobacco, spices and other agricultural produce.

The Protocol envisages greater Soviet purchases of Indian national in-

dustrial products such as cable articles, electronic instruments and components, equipment for the dairy industry.

The volumes of many Soviet and Indian goods coordinated in the Protocol for 1984 considerably exceed the figures fixed for 1984 in the 1981-1985 Long-term Trade Agreement, which, taking into consideration the results achieved in mutual trade during the 1981-1983 period will ensure the successful implementation of the Agreement.

The 1984 Trade Protocol between the USSR and the Republic of India was signed by I. T. Grishin, USSR Deputy Minister of Foreign Trade, and Abid Hussain, Secretary to the Government of India Ministry of Commerce.

#### USSR-Arab Republic of Egypt

A Protocol on Trade Turnover between the USSR and the Arab Republic of Egypt for 1984 was signed in Cairo, November 30, 1983, by I. T. Grishin, Deputy Minister of Foreign Trade, for the Soviet Union, and by H. A. Hussein, First Under-Secretary of the Ministry of Economy and Foreign Trade, for the Egyptian side. The Protocol provides for a further growth in Soviet-Egyptian trade. The list of Soviet goods to be delivered to Egypt includes machines and equipment, timber, coal, fertilizers, cement, glass and other commodities traditionally

supplied to Egypt, and also new items. The Arab Republic of Egypt is to export to the USSR cotton, cotton yarn and fabric, citrus fruit, bed-linen, essential oils, perfumery, cosmetics among others.

Recent years have marked the successful development of trade between the two countries. In 1982 its volume amounted to 521 million rubles as against 325 million rubles in 1979, a more than 60 per cent increase.

The mutual trade in 1983 increased 18 per cent over the 1982 figure and amounted to 612.3 million rubles.

## USSR-Yugoslavia

Last January in Belgrade successful negotiations ended in a Protocol on Trade Turnover being signed between the USSR and Yugoslavia for 1984.

The Protocol witnesses Soviet-Yugoslavian ever-progressing trade and economic links and reflects the specific steps made at putting into practice the understandings reached during the visit to Yugoslavia in March 1983 of N. A. Tikhonov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Political Bureau, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, and his talks with M. Planinc, President of the Federal Executive Council of Yugoslavia.

Under the Protocol trade between the USSR and Yugoslavia is to exceed 7,000 million rubles in 1984.

The two countries' mutual goods exchanges contribute to their economic growth. The Soviet Union exports to Yugoslavia machinery and equipment, particularly oil-drilling equipment, excavators, cars and lorries, trolley-

buses, electric trains, equipment for the textile and printing industries, bearings and other items and also oil and oil products, natural gas, coking coal burdens, anthracite, ferrous metal ores, rolled stock and scrap, pig iron, cotton, timber, chemical products, fertilizers and other commodities.

Yugoslavia is to supply the Soviet Union with various equipment, specifically for the light and food industries, metallurgical equipment, automatic telephone exchanges, industrial steel fittings, car batteries, ships, cable articles, non-ferrous metals, alumina, varnishes and paints, pesticides, industrial consumer goods, and some foodstuffs.

In accordance with the Protocol mutual cooperative exchanges of products for the automotive industry and also for walking excavators will be effected.

M. G. Loshakov, Member of the Board, USSR Ministry of Foreign Trade, and M. Smilenski, Deputy Federal Secretary for Foreign Trade, Yugoslavia, signed the Protocol.

## USSR-Poland

Under the Protocol on Trade Turnover and Payments between the USSR and Poland for 1984 the mutual trade will amount to 10,700 million rubles, a 10 per cent increase over the 1983 figure.

Soviet deliveries, as before, will meet a considerable part of Poland's requirements for the main fuel and raw materials: oil and oil products, natural gas, ferrous and non-ferrous metals, ferriferous raw materials, timber, cotton among others. In 1984 Poland is also to receive from the Soviet Union metal-cutting machine tools, mining equipment, road-building machinery, tractors, agricultural equipment, etc.

The Protocol provides for Poland's export to the USSR of machine tools, forging and pressing equipment, road-building machinery, complete equipment for the chemical industry, motor vehicles, sea-going vessels, coal, sulphur, chemicals and other commodities.

Under the Protocol the two countries' cooperation in the field of production and shipment of farm machines and goods for agro-industrial complex will be expanded as well as their mutual deliveries of consumer goods.

The Soviet Union, in rendering Poland economic assistance and support,

has granted Poland, as in previous years, a credit to balance the gap in costs of mutual deliveries.

The Soviet-Polish Trade Protocol creates a stable foundation for furthering their economic cooperation.

#### USSR-Bulgaria

The Trade Protocol between the Soviet Union and Bulgaria for 1984 is founded on accepted commitments arising out of the Agreement on Trade Turnover and Payments between the USSR and Bulgaria for the 1981-1985 and other economic undertakings defining the annual stable growth of mutual goods deliveries.

The planned 1984 trade turnover will amount to 11,600 million rubles, a 12.6 per cent increase over the 1983 figure. The People's Republic of Bulgaria holds a leading place in Soviet foreign trade, the USSR remaining Bulgaria's main trading partner.

In 1984 the Soviet Union will export to Bulgaria, on the basis of specialization, highly efficient metal-working machine tools, electrical, mining and oil drilling equipment, road-building machinery and other kinds of plant. Cooperation will be continued in building atomic power stations in Bulgaria and a number of other projects of vital importance for Bulgaria's economy.

The USSR will also ship primary fuels and raw materials in line with

The Protocol was signed: for the USSR Government by N. S. Patolichev, Minister of Foreign Trade, and for the Government of the Polish People's Republic, by T. Nestorowicz, Foreign Trade Minister.

Bulgaria's planned economic development, such as: oil, natural gas, coal, electricity, ferrous raw materials, metals, cotton, chemicals.

In Bulgarian shipments to the Soviet Union a considerable place is taken by machines and equipment, hoisting gear, farm machinery, computers, communication equipment and other engineering products. Deliveries of soda ash, synthetic cord fabric, brandy, alcohol, tobacco, pesticides and other chemical goods will continue.

Bulgaria's traditional consumer goods, particularly garments, knitwear, fur coats and articles, cigarettes, medicines, furniture, foodstuffs and other farm produce will be shipped to the USSR as usual.

The fulfilment of mutual commodity deliveries will promote both countries' economic development, raise production efficiency, and help more fully meet the increasing demands of the Soviet and Bulgarian populations.

N.S. Patolichev, USSR Minister of Foreign Trade and Kh. Khristov, Bulgarian Foreign Trade Minister, signed the Protocol.

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SOVIET-FINNISH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, ECONOMIC COMMISSION

Moscow FOREIGN TRADE, English No 4, Apr 84 pp 29-32

[Unattributed article entitled: "Reliable Partnership"]

[Text]

The Soviet Union-Finland's multifaceted economic ties are a vivid example of equitable and mutually beneficial cooperation between states with different socio-political systems. At present Soviet-Finnish cooperation is characterized not only by mutual deliveries within the framework of traditional trade turnover but by the wider introduction of such forms of economic relations as cooperation in production, and construction of industrial and other projects on the territories of these as well as third countries.

The visit of Mauno Koivisto, President of the Republic of Finland, to the Soviet Union, June 1983, during which such important documents were signed as a protocol on prolonging the Treaty on Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance for further twenty years and a protocol on cooperation in agriculture and manufacture of foodstuffs supplementing the Long-Term Programme for the Development and Deepening of Trade, Economic, Industrial, Scientific and Technical Cooperation between the USSR and Finland up to 1995 has again confirmed the strengthening of the two states' good-neighbourly relations.

The Finnish-Soviet Chamber of Commerce — a public organization set up in Helsinki 1946, has greatly contributed to expanding and consolidating Soviet-Finnish trade, economic, scientific and technical cooperation. Nearly 400 Finnish firms and organizations and 70 Soviet foreign trade and economic organizations are members of the Chamber. The activity of the Finnish-Soviet Chamber of Commerce has a very wide scope: it involves Finnish firms in international exhibitions organized by the USSR Chamber of Commerce and Industry and also Soviet organizations

in international exhibitions held in Finland; arranges up to 70 annual symposia and expositions for Soviet specialists, foreign trade staff and workers of ministries, departments and research institutes at its representations in Moscow and Leningrad. Every year more than 200 Finnish firms participate in these undertakings. The Chamber also promotes dissemination of economic, scientific and technical information: organizes seminars, lectures, reports, reception of business delegations, etc.

At the regular 37th annual meeting of the Finnish-Soviet Chamber of Commerce held in Moscow, December 14, it was pointed out that the two countries' business relations were progressing successfully.

The meeting stressed that the Chamber uniting the main participants in the two countries' cooperation has actively promoted the realization of long-term and large-scale agreements. K. Sorsa, Prime Minister of Finland, N.S. Patolichev and E. Laine, Foreign Trade Ministers of the USSR and Finland respectively, and other officials took part in the meeting.

The same day, after the meeting of the Finnish-Soviet Chamber of Commerce a Soviet-Finnish seminar on the development of new forms of trade and economic cooperation was held which was organized by the Finnish business circles' newspaper *Kauppalehti* jointly with the *Economicheskaya Gazeta*, with the assistance of the USSR Chamber of Commerce and Industry and the Finnish-Soviet Chamber of Commerce. This was the second seminar on this subject-matter. The first was held in Helsinki, April 1982 (see *Foreign Trade*, 1982, No. 8).

The seminar stressed the increasing importance of Soviet machinery and equipment export to Finland. In 1983 their delivery volumes were worth almost 130 million rubles, i.e., they grew approximately 45 per cent over the 1981 level. Machinery, equipment and spare parts for atomic power stations, railway transport facilities, marine equipment including main marine engines, cars and agricultural tractors as well as instrumentation have an important place in these deliveries.

Speakers at the seminar underlined the favourable opportunities for development of cooperation in third countries. At present contracts on deliveries of various equipment worth about 1,300 million Finnish marks (240 million rubles) to third countries have been signed. Possible cooperation projects in more than 30

countries in the Near East, North Africa and Latin America as well as in the CMEA member-countries are being investigated.

Such form of cooperation as the joint advancement of Soviet and Finnish firms on the basis of temporary associations specially set up for realizing each project was considered promising.

The seminar demonstrated the sides' mutual desire to further the new forms of business relations with due regard of their capabilities and needs.

The two countries' participation in exhibitions markedly promotes the expansion of Soviet-Finnish business cooperation. Every year over 400 Finnish firms participate in exhibitions organized by the USSR Chamber of Commerce and Industry in the USSR. For instance, in 1983 the Finnish specialized exhibition Finagroprom-83, was successfully held in Moscow in which 99 firms from the friendly country participated. During the exhibition Soviet foreign trade organizations and Finnish firms concluded commercial transactions worth 10 million rubles. In September 1983, 170 Finnish firms showed their advances made in civil engineering, building technology and materials at the Leningrad Fintechstroj-83 exhibition.

The Soviet Union is holding an export goods exhibition in Helsinki, April 1984, at which over 20 all-Union associations will present samples of Soviet products of interest for the Finnish partners. This exhibition will undoubtedly expand the range of Soviet-Finnish trade and promote the strengthening of all-round business ties based on equality and mutual benefit.

. . .

The 28th Meeting of the Soviet-Finnish Intergovernmental Standing Commission on Economic Cooperation took place last December. Its participants considered a wide range of questions concerning the state and prospects of trade and economic relations of the two countries.

The sides recorded the successful implementation of the Trade Turnover and Payments Agreement for 1981-1985 and the Long-Term Programme for the Development and Deepening of Trade, Economic, Industrial, Scientific and Technical Cooperation between the USSR and Finland up to 1995.

In the first three years of the Trade Agreement the trade turnover between the two countries topped 15,000 million rubles and by the end of the five-year period should reach 25,000 million rubles, a figure much higher



than that expected in the Long-Term Programme for these years (18,000 million to 20,000 million rubles).

Trade turnover in 1983 amounted to about 5,100 million rubles remaining approximately at the 1982 level, however, the physical volume of Soviet exports was considerably greater than in 1982.

A Protocol on mutual goods deliveries for 1984 provides for a trade turnover of about 5,000 million rubles. This reflects the Soviet-Finnish understandings concerning stable development of mutually profitable trade.

This year the deliveries of metals, chemical products, timber from the USSR to Finland will be more. As before, energy carriers, machinery and equipment will be exported in big amounts. Finland will export ships, machines and equipment for different branches of industry, wood, paper and chemical products, consumer goods and agricultural products to the Soviet Union.

The sides have started elaborating a new, the 8th trade agreement between the USSR and Finland for 1986-1990 to be ready for signing in the latter half of 1984. Early ratification of the five-year trade agreements (1.5 to 2 years before their commencement) is now a good tradition. This way the sides can plan the necessary material resources and conclude contracts for a new five-year-plan period well before the agreement comes in force.

It was pointed out that the possibilities of increasing trade turnover in the new five-year-plan period are closely connected with the Soviet export, traditional and new products' increased quantities, development of cooperation in production, cooperation in project construction (including that on a compensation basis), expansion of the goods assortment exchange.

Working groups' reports on the prospects of the Soviet-Finnish branch cooperation in machine building, wood and paper, chemical and power industries, ferrous and non-ferrous metallurgy, foodstuffs production, transport, etc. were heard. Importance of deepening cooperation in the fields mentioned above with regard to the experience already gained and the advantage of mutual division of labour between the two countries were underlined.

Cooperation in production will facilitate expansion of mutual trade. At present 23 cooperation projects are being executed and 25 more are in the preparation stage. The most forward-looking cooperation projects are: construction of an atomic ice-breaker, special



railway freight cars, electronic automatic telephone exchanges, industrial robots, equipment for exploiting the sea-shelf.

Practical implementation of this cooperation will facilitate the accomplishment of tasks set in the Long-Term Programme, i.e. expand Soviet machinery and equipment export to Finland to an annual amount of 200 million rubles by 1990.

Specialization and cooperation in production will also develop in other fields, particularly in the chemical industry.

The Commission noted that joint construction of projects has become an important part of trade and economic cooperation. During the current trade agreement Finnish firms were given contracts for the construction of various projects in the USSR worth about 1,100 million rubles. Finnish firms are participating in building the Kostomuksha mining and ore dressing and Svetogorsk pulp and paper complexes, the cargo terminal at the Sheremetievo airport and a number of projects for the food and light industries. Questions of inviting Finnish firms to participate in construction and reconstruction of the Vyborg and the fourth stage of the Svetogorsk pulp-and-paper complexes, the viscose cellulose factory in the town of Arda, and foodstuff producing enterprises, etc., are under consideration.

Project construction on a compensation basis may become the prospective trend in cooperation, as it will facilitate the expansion and extension of the range of Soviet exports to Finland. Possibilities of such cooperation in the chemical industry, non-ferrous metallurgy and machine building are being studied. Of great importance is the participation of the Soviet Union in projects to be constructed in Finland provided for in the Long-Term Programme, including gas pipelines, atomic and thermal electric stations, coke-oven batteries, etc.

The sides expressed interest in speedily solving a question concerning gas pipeline construction in Finland and additional Soviet natural gas deliveries. Gas deliveries to Finland may well amount to 2,000 million to 3,000 million cu.m. per annum by 1990 and thus become a very important factor of Soviet export development and Soviet-Finnish trade in general.

As the sides expressed it: Soviet-Finnish trade and economic cooperation is a vivid example of the peaceful coexistence of states with different social systems.

N.S. Patolichev, Minister of Foreign Trade, was leader of the Soviet delegation at the meeting and K. Sorsa, Prime Minister of Finland, of the Finnish delegation.

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SOVIET-FRENCH COMMISSION MEETING

Moscow FOREIGN TRADE in English No 4, Apr 84 pp 33-34

[Article by Leonid Zvonok, executive secretary of the Soviet part of the Soviet-French Joint Standing Committee: "USSR-France: The 'Big' Commission's Regular Session"]

[Text]

The Soviet-French Joint Standing Commission ("Big" Commission) held its regular, 18th session in Moscow, November 20-22, 1983. N.S. Patolichev, Minister of Foreign Trade, led the Soviet delegation and Mrs. Edith Cresson, Minister of External Trade and Tourism, was the leader of the French delegation.

The session considered the results and prospects of trade and economic cooperation between the USSR and France, the progress made in fulfilling the Programme for Deeper Cooperation in Science and Technology for the 1983-1993 period as well as agreements on scientific, technical and industrial cooperation, their joint working groups' activity, cooperation in the field of agriculture and related industries, the progress made in implementing cooperation in nuclear energy, research and use of outer space for peaceful purposes, colour television, the activity of the Franco-Soviet Chamber of Commerce.

The Commission approved the results of the 20th session of the Soviet-French Joint Commission on Scientific, Technical and Economic Cooperation ("Small" Commission) held in Paris, October 1983, and stressed the important role of the new Programme for Soviet-French Deeper Cooperation in Science and Technology in the 1983-1993 period, signed in Moscow on February 17, 1983.

The sides considered the progress made in implementing the Agreement on Economic Cooperation for 1980-1985, the Long-Term Programme for the Extension of Economic, Industrial and Technical Cooperation in the 1980-1990 period and Measures to be

taken for its fulfilment between 1983 and 1985. The participants expressed their satisfaction with the progress made in Soviet-French trade and economic cooperation in the period which had passed since the Commission's 17th session, and stressed that in 1983 the two countries' trade had increased above the 1982 level. On the whole between 1980 and 1983 it was to approximately account for 15,500 million rubles, 70 per cent more than the two countries' trade for the previous five-year period (1975-1979).

The Commission was satisfied to note that for the first nine months of 1983 the mutual trade imbalance had halved as compared to the corresponding period of 1982. This was assisted to a considerable degree, as the session pointed out, by the exchange of letters of shipments from France to the USSR between 1983 and 1985 of farm produce and foodstuffs.

It was underlined that the additional deliveries of natural gas from the USSR to France starting in 1984 would promote a further growth in Soviet-French trade. In this connection the sides noted the necessity of increasing French exports to the USSR. USSR Foreign Trade Minister N.S. Patolichev and Mrs. Edith Cresson, French Minister of External Trade and Tourism, exchanged letters providing for greater shipments to the USSR in 1984 and 1985 of French ferrous metallurgy products.

Cooperation continued expanding in different fields, particularly the power industry, chemistry, metallurgy and mechanical engineering. The session noted that both countries were active in realizing large industrial projects, including the building in the USSR of an export gas pipeline and a gas-processing complex at the Astrakhan field. At present negotiations are under way on a number of new large cooperation projects, particularly on shipments to the Soviet Union of equipment to develop the Western Kazakhstan oil-field (Tengiz), reconstruct the Leninsky Komsomol Motor Works, make rotary and weighted drill pipes, manufacture superphosphoric acid, additional equipment for a shop producing globular graphited cast-iron pipes, for a shop making thin transformer tape, equipment to produce memories on rigid and flexible magnetic media, equipment for pumping, injecting and regenerating carbon dioxide, on deliveries of tanks for liquefied gas transportation.

The Commission noted that expanded exports of machines and equipment depended, in particular, on

French firms' competitiveness as regards technical and commercial terms and also on the fulfilment of presently running contracts.

It was pointed out that in accordance with the decisions taken at the previous session interested Soviet organizations and French firms started negotiations on new cooperation projects. Specifically, possibilities are discussed of French firms' participation in reconstructing and modernizing some operating Soviet enterprises; talks have begun on specific projects of cooperation in railway transport.

The French side showed interest in the cooperated development of oil and gas on the Sakhalin shelf and that of the Barents Sea.

The Soviet side manifested its anxiety about restrictions imposed on imports to France of a number of Soviet products such as spinners, looms, tractors, electric motors, electric loaders, bearings, kinescopes, TV sets, alarm-clocks, refrigerators, some chemical products and chip-board.

The Commission also considered questions connected with foreign trade cargo transportation. It mentioned, in particular, the signing of an agreement between the sides' competent organizations on even distribution of cereal shipments in the 1983/84 agricultural year.

The parties pointed out that the French exhibition, Agroprom-82, held in Moscow, October 1982, had brought new opportunities for developing trade, economic, scientific and technical cooperation in agriculture and related sectors. Favourable prospects of cooperation in this field were marked. Negotiations are under way on shipments to the USSR of equipment for the production of deep chilled meat and potato foods, fructose-glucose syrup, a fodder-producing automatic factory, for modernizing factories for making baby food from powdered milk.

The Commission was satisfied with the progress made in implementing agreements on cooperation in utilizing atomic energy for peaceful purposes and pointed out that both countries' competent organizations planned to study possibilities of applying this particular form of scientific and technical cooperation to industry.

The Commission approved the progressing cooperation in colour television and the results of the 23rd session of the Soviet-French Joint Commission on

Colour Television, held in Lvov, October 1983. The sides noted that cooperation in developing new TV colour sets with a smaller number of components, lower power consumption and higher reliability, and improving digital television, etc. was being effected.

Having considered the activity of the Franco-Soviet Chamber of Commerce the Commission underlined that the Chamber made a valuable contribution to Soviet-French trade, economic, scientific and technical cooperation and advised that it should continue improving the quality of information exchange and also perfect links with sectoral working groups, search for forms and methods of participation in elaborating and realizing measures promoting such forms of economic cooperation as joint implementation of industrial, scientific and technical projects in the USSR and France.

The session was held in a businesslike and constructive atmosphere. The sides were unanimous in their opinion that the further development of trade, economic, scientific and technical cooperation would be devoted to the consolidation of Soviet-French relations and peace.

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SOVIET-ITALIAN COMMISSION MEETING

Moscow FOREIGN TRADE in English No 4, Apr 84 pp 34-35

[Article by Sergei Zonov entitled: "The 13th Session of the Soviet-Italian Joint Commission on Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation"]

[Text]

The Soviet-Italian Joint Commission on Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation held its 13th session in Moscow, December last. N.D. Komarov, First Deputy Foreign Trade Minister, led the Soviet delegation, B. Corti, Italian Deputy Foreign Trade Minister, was the head of the Italian delegation.

Questions pertaining to the state and prospects of the bilateral trade and economic cooperation were thoroughly examined at the session, results of the branch industrial working groups' activity discussed, information on work done by the Italian-Soviet Chamber of Commerce was presented to the meeting and other aspects of cooperation considered.

Both sides noted with satisfaction the successful implementation of the Agreement on Economic Cooperation between the USSR and Italy for the period 1980 to 1985. One very important result stemming from the realization of this Agreement is the two countries' further expansion of trade. In 1982 its turnover increased 16 per cent over the 1981 figure and topped 4,000 million rubles. All in all, the total mutual trade volume during four years of the current Agreement (1980-1983) was much bigger than the overall amount of trade between the USSR and Italy recorded after implementing the previous economic agreement (1975-1979).

In 1983 the trade turnover between the USSR and Italy increased 8 per cent and amounted to 4,400 million rubles.

The Italian side expressed concern about Italy's negative trade balance in its trade with the Soviet Union. It was pointed out that as a result of certain measures taken by the Soviet side this negative trade balance



had been reduced to some extent in 1983, but still remained considerable. The Commission examined ways of balancing mutual trade. The sides agreed that for this purpose the expansion of Italian export to the USSR of machines and equipment, including those for the agro-industrial complex, light and food industries, as well as of pipes and other ferrous metal products, chemicals, foodstuffs, citrus, consumer goods would be of great help.

It was pointed out that Italian deliveries of machines and equipment to the Soviet Union in 1983 increased compared to 1982, the Soviet export of the same category goods, however, hardly changed.

The Soviet side drew its Italian counterpart's attention to the fact that the existing quantitative restrictions imposed on the export of certain Soviet products to Italy were hampering the expansion of their delivery to Italy and stressed the need for greater liberalization.

The Commission considered progress made in fulfilling the USSR-Italy Long-Term Economic and Industrial Cooperation Programme (1975-1985). Practical realization of this Programme and the supplementary protocol to it has helped expand industrial and economic cooperation between the two countries in various fields, particularly, in the power, chemical, petrochemical, metallurgical, machine building industries and as well to increase Italian deliveries of machines and equipment to the USSR. Over the 1976 to 1983 period these deliveries amounted to about 3,500 million rubles.

Italy has already delivered to the USSR and is still delivering equipment for the Urengoy-Uzhgorod export gas pipeline, including equipment and technological documentation for 19 gas pumping stations, equipment for compressor plants, equipment for a steel plant in Zhlobin (Byelorussia), for tyre-making factories, for caustic soda, polypropylene, leather dyes and nitrile-acrylic fibre production, brick works equipment, machine tool and foundry equipment, industrial fittings, various equipment for light and food industries, bulldozers, etc.

It was stated at the session that the discussion on a number of large-scale cooperation projects worth about 1,300 million rubles was under way, this witnesses the sides' mutual interest in expanding their cooperation.

The Commission approved the text of a new Long-Term USSR-Italy Economic and Industrial Cooperation Programme extending up to 1990, the

Commission's co-chairmen initialled in Rome last May.

The Programme envisages further development of economic, industrial and technical cooperation between the USSR and Italy on a stable, mutually advantageous, long-term and more balanced foundation; it specifies promising fields of cooperation of interest for both countries. Its realization will promote better utilization of each country's industrial, technical and natural resources and more fully meet their requirements for industrial products and raw materials.

After signature of the Long-Term Programme the sides agreed to extend up to December 31, 1990, the validity of the Agreement on Economic, Industrial and Technical Cooperation between the USSR and Italy of July 25, 1974, and the Agreement of October 27, 1979, on Economic Cooperation between the USSR and Italy for the period from 1980 to 1985.

Information about the activities of the Joint Commission's branch working groups, especially of the one on cooperation in the field of chemistry, was presented at the session.

The Commission recorded its satisfaction with the work of these groups and recommended that they concentrate on finding new specific fields for cooperation between the USSR and Italy and more intensively promote the scientific-technical and industrial-economic aspects of the cooperation.

The Commission decided to set up a working group on economic, scientific and technical cooperation in the field of communications.

The sides positively appraised the results of the Italian-Soviet Chamber of Commerce's activity dating the 1981 to 1983 period and planned its main directions for 1994.

The Commission recommended the Chamber to continue its efforts aimed at strengthening contacts between the Soviet foreign trade organizations and the Italian firms, especially medium and small ones.

The work of the 13th session of the Soviet-Italian Commission was conducted in the constructive atmosphere. Its outcome will assuredly facilitate further expansion of the mutually advantageous Soviet-Italian trade, economic, industrial, scientific and technical cooperation.

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SOVIET-NORWEGIAN WORKING GROUP MEETING IN OSLO

Moscow FOREIGN TRADE in English No 4, Apr 84 p 36

[Article by Vladimir Leuschanov entitled: "Soviet-Norwegian Working Group's Third Meeting"]

[Text]

The Permanent Working Group on Economic and Industrial Cooperation between the USSR and Norway held its third meeting in Oslo last December.

The meeting considered the state and prospects of cooperation within the framework of the Long-Term Programme for Development of Economic and Industrial Cooperation between the USSR and Norway.

The sides discussed the progress made in mutual trade in 1982 and 1983 and noted its growth in that period. An increase was observed in Soviet shipments of oil, liquefied gas and chemicals, and also in deliveries from Norway of ships, cellulose, metals, chemical products, and fabrics.

At the same time the participants underlined that the two countries' trade and economic development possibilities were not being fully utilized.

The need for further diversification of Soviet-Norwegian trade was stressed. In this connection foreign trade organizations, enterprises and firms were advised to continue their search for new commodities which could be of interest to both countries, primarily machinery and equipment.

The sides considered it important to enliven their participation in building new and modernizing existing industrial projects in both countries and also industrial cooperation and specialization in production.

The countries studied the progress made in preparing projects for the two countries' possible cooperation, particularly in developing the Barents Sea shelf, mutual shipment of power-generating equipment for hydroelectric power stations, for moder-

nizing pulp-and-paper enterprises, for building dwelling houses in country areas. Deliveries of ships and marine equipment, including that for vessels under construction in third countries were also discussed.

The parties discussed the development of trade between the northern regions of the USSR and Norway, pointing out that the trade growth in 1983 was due to well organized and regular shipments of goods over the Soviet-Norwegian border in the Nikel-Kirkenes region.

Trade contacts between Soviet organizations and Norwegian firms have widened. Specifically an exhibition of Norwegian textiles, clothes, footwear and sport goods was held in Moscow, March 1983. Norwegian firms took part in the Electronmash-82 exhibition arranged in Moscow, the Neftegaz-83 show in Baku, in the seminar on marine equipment in Leningrad, as well as other exhibitions held in the USSR.

During the Working Group's meeting representatives of Soviet foreign trade organizations were received by Norwegian firms, and a number of contracts concluded.

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FOREIGN TRADE LAW BOOK 'USSR CONTRACT LAW' REVIEWED

Moscow FOREIGN TRADE in English No 4, Apr 84 pp 48-50

[Article by Ivan Zykin, candidate of sciences in law: "Soviet Law and Foreign Trade Transactions"]

[Text]

The Soviet Union pursues a steady and consistent policy for developing trade and economic relations with other countries based on equality and mutual benefit. Commercial data and knowledge of other countries foreign trade regulations, is essential for healthy trade exchanges.

Transactions between all-Union self-supporting economic associations and foreign firms and organizations come under the control of Soviet and foreign laws. Available in this country are many publications written by Soviet and foreign authors on the civil and trade laws of the capitalist and developing countries with definitions of collision standards, i.e. those regulations prescribing which law in a particular country applies to specific case. At the same time our foreign partners are not always well aware of the legal aspects of Soviet foreign trade. This leads to questions and misunderstandings in practice. Also, interested foreign citizens, firms and organizations may not be always addressed to Russian sources on Soviet foreign trade law due to the

lack of translations into foreign languages of the above. On the other hand, publications of Western authors on Soviet foreign trade laws are often inaccurate and sometimes biased giving on the whole a misconstrued presentation of the problems involved.

In this connection the English-language edition of the book *USSR Contract Law* just off the print is clearly very useful.\* The work consists of three parts. The first part contains the reports of outstanding Soviet lawyers on a wide range of legal aspects of Soviet foreign trade delivered in Finland at the Union of Finnish Lawyers-sponsored seminar for Finnish lawyers and businessmen. The next two parts narrate about a number of cases dealt with by the Foreign Trade Arbitration Commission (FTAC) of the USSR Chamber of Commerce and Industry, and cite either fully or in part a number of Soviet foreign trade regulations.

The reports giving a clear idea of the basic institutes in Soviet obligatory law also cover important questions of indisputable interest for a

foreign reader such as general characteristics of the USSR's legal system, Soviet intergovernmental agreements on trade turnover and payments and their significance, the legal status of all-Union foreign trade associations, and trade arbitration between Soviet associations and Western firms.

The subject matter in this work is mainly taken from practice as it contains many specific cases dealt with by the Foreign Trade Arbitration Commission serving as typical examples of the application of Soviet foreign trade regulations. As all authors of the reports are active members of the FTAC the material has a valuable professional touch.

Great attention is allotted to purchase-sale contracts as the widest-spread form of foreign trade transactions, but other types (particularly, sub-contracting, lease, transportation) are also dealt with.

The book opens with a general description of the USSR legal system (a socialist federative state), its Constitution (fundamental law), the relationship between the Union and Republican civil legislation, the legal sources of foreign trade regulation (citing some rules and standards), and the major principles of Soviet civil law. The first report is a sort of introduction into the legal mechanism regulating foreign trade regulations.

Another report reviews the operation of intergovernmental agreements on trade turnover and payments with capitalist countries and their effect on foreign trade transactions. The example of Soviet-Finnish relations is used for analysis. The report shows that

these agreements impose on the signatory countries certain obligations under international law. The author reveals the operational mechanism of such agreements, how it takes care of the differences in the social and economic systems of the partners and influences their contract relations.

Explained very well is the legal status of the foreign trade associations of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Trade responsible, as the book estimates, for 95 per cent of the Soviet Union's foreign trade turnover. The major aspects dealt with are: the USSR foreign trade state monopoly and the activities of foreign trade organizations as juridical persons acting independently on foreign markets; divided property responsibility of the foreign trade associations and the state as well as other Soviet organizations; and the foreign trade contract signing procedure in the Soviet Union (with proper emphasis on its extraterritoriality as a combination of standards pertaining to the personal status of Soviet organizations as defined by Soviet law).

The next report analyses the legal aspects on the conclusion of treaties and concerns foreign trade contract signing procedure. The respective regulations in Soviet law are viewed at a specific angle of their application to foreign trade contracts. Interesting comments are to be found here on the validity of treaties concluded erroneously.

In practice the meaning of a treaty's separate clauses or phrases are often understood differently by the sides, they might be ambiguous and need interpretation. Soviet laws do not have special rules that govern



the procedure of contract interpretation. The problem is not thoroughly explored in the books on legal practice either. That is why the report on contract interpretation based on the experience of the Foreign Trade Arbitration Commission which analyses and sums up its methods of interpretation is very useful.

The report entitled "Acceptance of Goods" deals with the norms of Soviet civil law relating to many problems involved in contract purchases and sales: definition of the property transfer concept, transfer of the property right and risks, acceptance of goods by quantity and quality and its legal consequences, including the role of the quality standard certificate, as well as the legal consequences of defaults, etc.

The report on contract violations under Soviet civil law succeeds in outlining in a condensed form all the major aspects of this many-faceted subject.

The book also analyses the difficult problem when it is impossible to fulfil the contract. The following cases are looked into: force majeure, changed internal plans, and factual, legal and economic impossibility (examples from arbitration practice).

The final report deals with arbitration extensively used to settle international trade disputes and the activities of the USSR Foreign Trade Arbitration Commission founded more than half a century ago. The report describes what the Commission does, mentions the number of cases examined, touches on certain types of reservations recommended for Soviet organizations' transactions with foreign partners. It discusses arbitration awards, and al-

so mentions an interesting fact that no less than one-third of the disputes registered with the Commission are settled annually by the sides before their examination by the court which is to say that submission of the complaint itself for arbitration is often helpful.

The language of the reports is simple and precise, clear and easy to understand.

Examples and illustrations from the Foreign Trade Arbitration Commission's practices included in the second part of the work are definite and clear. Falling within the same subject-matter as the reports they make the latter's arguments more convincing. A number of cases mentioned in the monograph are in the body of the reports and an interested reader can always turn to this source for details.

The regulations and standards cited in the final part of the work enable the reader to learn at first hand the constitutional principles of the Soviet system, the legal status of juridical persons, including foreign trade associations, property right regulations, obligatory commitments, the procedure for signing foreign trade contracts and for examining disputes by the Foreign Trade Arbitration Commission. Many of these laws and regulations are referred to in the reports, and they are valuable even as reference material.

At the same time it is obvious that by virtue of its nature and volume the book could not cover all problems concerning commercial transactions and Soviet foreign trade regulations.

On the whole one cannot help agreeing with the outstanding Finnish lawyer, Hannu von Herzen,



who writes in the preface to the book that it is undoubtedly of interest to many readers. It gives an accurate presentation of many important aspects of Soviet law applicable to foreign trade and how they are applied in practice. Its coverage of problems goes beyond the limits of analysing the legal aspects of Soviet-Finnish trade and economic cooperation; it has a by far more general nature and significance. The book can be well recommended to all interested foreign readers, firms and organizations as an authority on the legal regulation of Soviet foreign trade.

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*\*USSR Contract Law*, Helsinki, Finland, 1982, the Union of Finnish Lawyers Publishing Company, Ltd. Its authors are: V.A. Kabatov, R.L. Naryshkina, V.C. Pozdnyakov, M.G. Rozenberg, and O.N. Sadikov. Specific cases from the records of the USSR Chamber of Commerce and Industry's Foreign Trade Arbitration Commission were compiled by N.G. Vilko-va. General editor V.S. Pozdnyakov.

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USSR-GDR TRADE COMMISSION MEETING

Moscow FOREIGN TRADE in English No 4, Apr 84 pp 27-28

[Article by Yuri Medvedkov, executive secretary of the Soviet part of the USSR-GDR Intergovernmental Commission on Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation entitled: "USSR-GDR: Creation of New Prerequisites for Their Trade Growth"]

[Text]

Development of two countries' foreign trade relations depends on many factors. The capabilities of the cooperating countries' economies to offer for exchange a greater quantity of goods, expand their range and assure such qualitative characteristics of supplied goods which to a maximum degree meet the customers' requirements significantly influence the further expansion of these ties.

It is precisely from these positions that the results of the 33rd meeting of the USSR-GDR Intergovernmental Commission for Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation, held in Berlin December 1983, must be considered. At the meeting new trends of cooperation, methods and forms of its organization, specific tasks and main conditions assuring replenishment of the USSR-GDR trade turnover with new types of the two countries' industrial goods over a relatively short period of time were coordinated.

It should be especially pointed out that the main part of these products is of great importance for the cooperating countries' economies.

The 33rd meeting of the Intergovernmental Commission also specified the current trends of USSR-GDR cooperation directly concerned with realization of the Soviet Union's Food Programme; questions of cooperation in production, shipment and storage of foodstuffs were discussed.

It is well known that one of the pressing problems of cattle-breeding expansion is the provision of fodder.

For intensive fodder production greater amounts of crop seeds are required including those which often do not ripen in the GDR's climate. At the same time in some Soviet Central Asian Republics climatic conditions for growing high-yielding fodder grass are very favourable but shortage of harvesting machinery, facilities for cleaning seeds and herbicides hamper the achievement of fodder grass high productivity. Taking this into account an agreement under which the GDR will supply the USSR with the additional amount of equipment needed for growing fodder grass for seed, its processing and provide the necessary quantity of herbicides was signed in the course of the meeting. A portion of the additional crop resulting from the use of GDR equipment and herbicides will be shipped to the GDR.

An important document on increasing the food-stuffs production is an agreement on reconstructing factories and workshops in the USSR and the GDR used for the capital repair of mutually delivered agricultural machinery. Thousands of agricultural machines manufactured in the GDR are operating in the Soviet Union and many of those made in the USSR work in the GDR. The measures envisaged in the agreement will promote the improvement of quality, reduce the cost of repair of agricultural machinery, economize on spare parts as well as expand the possibilities of their repair.

Over many years the GDR has been delivering railway wagons to the USSR and the USSR subassemblies and parts for their completing to the GDR. In particular, our country receives a great number of refrigerating wagons from the GDR. These are very important for the shipment of perishable food products along the Soviet Union's railway network. But, practice shows that other types of refrigerating wagons are needed today. In many instances perishable food-stuffs are accumulated before shipment in warehouse refrigerators at railway stations and then shipped to users located at a comparatively short distance not exceeding 1,000 to 1,200 kilometres. In such cases there is no need for costly machine-cooled refrigerating wagons as food products preliminary cooled in warehouse refrigerators have no time during the delivery period to warm up to a temperature which would lower their quality. Cargoes can be shipped over such distances not in refrigerating wagons consuming large quantities of liquid fuel but in cheaper thermos wagons.

For the purpose of reducing the cost of perishable foodstuffs shipments over relatively short distances an intergovernmental cooperation agreement for manufacturing thermos wagons was signed at the 33rd meeting of the Commission, envisaging creation of corresponding productive capacities in the two countries on the basis of which up to now other types of wagons have been manufactured.

At the meeting agreements on assuring preservation of agricultural produce were signed. Of special consequence is a cooperation agreement on the design and construction of new or reconstruction of existing storehouses for potato, fruit and vegetables in 1984-1990.

The storehouses are to be equipped with auxiliary mechanism for loading and the preliminary treatment of products to be stored.

The Intergovernmental Commission took measures for maintaining active cooperation in another important sphere—the manufacture of consumer goods. Over the last two years 22 intergovernmental agreements on cooperation in reconstructing over 50 industrial projects manufacturing consumer goods have been signed—all ensuing from the Commission's activity. In addition to the reconstruction these agreements, as a rule, envisage rationalization of production of this or other item and intensification of manufacturing processes.

In the course of the meeting interdepartmental agreements were signed, in particular, on perfecting soft furniture production at enterprises of the Urtsky furniture association in Rostov and the Berlin furniture complex. Improved technological processes of manufacturing soft furniture elements including the final finishing of products are to be installed at Soviet furniture enterprises. The GDR has planned the introduction of a process for the automatic cutting of polyurethane foam.

Based on cooperation between the Moscow furniture complex and the Thüringen complex (the GDR) chair production will be modernized (in the GDR chairs of the so-called curved models and in the USSR those of the modern knock-down design).

Machine builders in a number of enterprises in the USSR and the GDR place great hopes in obtaining in the near future special types of steel manufactured in the electron beam refining furnaces designed jointly by USSR and GDR specialists. These wide variety furnaces will be manufactured in great quantities

through cooperation of the two countries' organizations as envisaged in the Intergovernmental agreement which was also discussed and signed at the 33rd meeting of the Commission.

The main advantage of these furnaces is the high quality of the produced steel with a relatively low refining cost and small power consumption compared to those of other technological processes.

Cooperation agreements in perfecting technological processes in the chemical industry, in manufacturing X-ray equipment and in microbiology were also signed.

The meeting placed great stress on checking the implementation of agreements previously concluded.

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SOVIET-CZECHOSLOVAK INDUSTRIAL ROBOT PRODUCTION

Moscow FOREIGN TRADE in English No 4, Apr 84 pp 28-29

[Article by Yuri Gavrilov: "Soviet-Czechoslovak Cooperation in Designing and Manufacturing Industrial Robots"]

[Text]

Year by year scientific and technical cooperation between the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia is expanding and its forms and methods improve. The major target facing our countries in this sphere is gaining advanced positions in scientific and technical progress on the basis of efficient utilization of both countries' industrial potentials.

In 1982 in the course of the 36th meeting of the CMEA Session an Agreement on Multilateral Cooperation in Designing and Organizing Specialized and Cooperated Manufacture of Industrial Robots was signed. This Agreement facilitates elaboration of a single technical policy in this production sphere as well as full-scale unification and standardization. The practical purpose of the Agreement is to the maximum degree meet the requirements of the CMEA member-countries' various economic sectors for automatic manipulators with programmed control, their standardized modules, sub-assemblies and parts and also for auxiliary devices and contrivances used for creating robotized technological complexes. In 1990 the CMEA member-countries' total robot fleet is expected to reach 200,000 units.

Introduction of industrial robots, fully automated machine tools, lines and systems releasing man from heavy physical labour is an important part of the tremendous work being carried out in the fraternal countries for transferring the economy to the way of intensified development. Comprehensive utilization of industrial robots will increase labour productivity on average 1.5-2 times and equipment utilization

1.5-1.8 times; it will also considerably improve the rhythm of production cycle.

In Czechoslovakia under the robotization plan nearly 3,000 robots and manipulators are to be manufactured by 1985 and not less than 13,000 by 1990. To manufacture them Czechoslovakia in the next five-year-plan period will need completing deliveries of components worth over 100 million rubles. These are primarily gear-boxes and hydraulic elements, control systems, electrical, electronic and pneumatic sub-assemblies and control drives.

The Prešov VUKOV scientific and production association is the head Czechoslovak organization designing and manufacturing industrial robots.

The Association's first working contact was established with the Minsk Institute of Engineering Cybernetics soon after the former's setting up in 1975. With Soviet specialists' assistance Czechoslovak researchers speeded the development of a method for automatically forming thin steel sheet. This problem was solved in three years instead of the five envisaged in the plan. The total economic gain through using the automated method amounted to three million crowns.

The VUKOV association's specialists using technical documentation elaborated by the Moscow Experimental Research Institute for Metal-Cutting Machine Tools constructed the second generation UM-160 industrial robot (load-carrying capacity 160 kg) which in 1982 was awarded a Gold Medal at the Brno International Fair. Czechoslovakia has started series production of these robots for the country's machine-building industry and for supplying Soviet enterprises.

At present the Institute's specialists jointly with those at the VUKOV association are designing a new industrial robot for servicing drilling, milling and boring machines. It is based on the UM-160 robot.

Two other types of robots characterized by a high technical level were designed jointly by Czechoslovak and Soviet specialists working in Moscow, Odessa and Voronezh. These are the AM-5 and MLT-10 industrial manipulators designed for transporting 5 kg and 10 kg items.

A new robot, the PR-32 (conventional index) has recently passed all tests satisfactorily. In contrast to previous models it has an electrical drive instead of pneumatic or hydraulic, which assures performance of a greater number of manufacturing operations.



The robots designed at the VUKOV association with participation of Soviet specialists can perform various operations such as load heavy blanks into machine tools and remove them, transport red-hot moulds, weld steel sheets. In Czechoslovakia at the Košice East-Slovak iron-and-steel works robots service the heating radiator stamping section, at the Škoda motor works in Mlada Boleslav they perform die casting operations, at Dubnica nad Váhom robots control transformers' operation.

In November 1981 Soviet and Czechoslovak scientific and technical organizations worked out and signed a comprehensive programme of scientific and technical cooperation in designing and manufacturing automatic programme-controlled manipulators (industrial robots) for various economic branches and organization of their cooperated production for the 1981-1985 period.

This programme envisages research and development aimed at designing modern industrial robots and manipulators for the machine-tool, tool manufacturing, electrical engineering, automotive and radio industries as well as for instrument making, the oil and chemical engineering industries.

Automatic manipulators with programmed control including those comprised in technological complexes for servicing metal-cutting machine tools, press-forging plants, die-casting machines, for automatizing assembly processes in electrical engineering production, for painting and electrical welding are to be constructed by the end of the current five-year-plan period. It is planned to design also control systems for industrial robots and automated technological complexes based on microcomputers.

Cooperation in production of industrial robots and technological complexes has already begun.

Six USSR and three Czechoslovak leading engineering industry ministries and also 10 Soviet and 12 Czechoslovak research and design institutes and organizations participate in realization of the comprehensive programme.

In development of the Comprehensive Programme and in line with the resolutions of the Intergovernmental Soviet-Czechoslovak Commission the USSR and Czechoslovak departments for science and technology signed in November 1983 an Agreement on setting up the Robot, temporary Soviet-Czechoslovak design and technological bureau at the VUKOV association for carrying out comprehensive work on designing a

standard automated line for the cold stamping of parts (weight up to 1.6 kg) based on robots and robot engineering complexes designed in the USSR and Czechoslovakia; robot engineering complexes and flexible manufacturing systems for automatizing assembly processes on their basis.

The Robot design and technological bureau is set up to accomplish large-scale important tasks of the Soviet-Czechoslovak cooperation in robotics.

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## USSR-CEMA TRADE

### EXHIBITS AT 25TH MACHINEBUILDING TRADE FAIR IN BRNO REVIEWED

Moscow EKONOMICHESKOYE SOTRUDNICHESTVO STRAN-CHLENOV SEV in Russian No 1, Jan 84 (signed to press 19 Jan 84) pp 68-75

[Article by Martin Sveгла, Czechoslovak Television's editor-in-chief for the economic rubric "News," and Aleksandr Brychkov, member of the CEMA Secretariat: "Technology in the Service of Peace"]

[Text] On 13 September 1983 the 25th International Machine-Building Trade Fair in Brno was officially opened. Present at the opening ceremony were Gustav Husak, general secretary of the Czechoslovak Communist Party and president of the CSSR; Lubomir Strougal, chairman of the CSSR government; other party and state officials of Czechoslovakia, the Czech Socialist Republic and the Slovak Socialist Republic; the official delegations of foreign governments; members of the diplomatic corps; the directors of the national expositions at the trade fair; and the fair's guests.

Speaking at the opening, Ladislav Gerle, vice chairman of the CSSR government and head of the country's official delegation, noted that "the principal purpose of the International Machine-Building Trade Fair in Brno consists in creating favorable conditions for the international division of labor, for arranging all-round contacts among specialists, and especially, for developing mutually advantageous trade among all states, regardless of their social systems."

Two thousand, four hundred and forty-seven exhibitors from 30 countries of the world prepared exhibits for the trade fair. They included more than 200 enterprises from the organizing country. But before becoming acquainted with them and with the nature and specific features of the anniversary trade fair, let us go back to a quarter century ago.

A Little History. The history of the Brno Trade Fair began in 1959. Even back then representatives of 430 firms and organizations from 24 countries came to Czechoslovakia to compare the level of their products with the traditionally high level of Czechoslovak machine building. The first trade fair confirmed the fact that organizing the exhibition of machine-building products precisely in Czechoslovakia was fully warranted: Contracts worth 4 billion korunas were concluded. This fact indicates that there is not a single machine-building power in the world that does not need certain

items produced in other countries. At that time, the CEMA countries were launching large-scale metallurgical and machine-building programs. They needed to create the preconditions for a large-scale, up-to-date machinery industry, to arrange to supply themselves with their own materials and energy, to develop and apply up-to-date technologies, and to create the sort of conditions that would reliably guarantee the dynamic development in the CEMA countries of a machinery industry that would create the broadest possibilities for putting scientific and technical accomplishments to use.

Twenty-five years and 25 annual Brno Trade Fairs. That means 25 opening ceremonies and, one can now boldly say, 25 big successes. Here are just a few examples: In 1961 the International Machine-Building Trade Fair in Brno was admitted to the Organization of International Trade Fairs--it had taken just two years for it to receive the recognition of the specialists and business circles of the world machine-building industry. It also rapidly became a serious annual review of the work of the socialist countries' machinery manufacturers. Since 1964 a competition among exhibits has been held at the fair and the best have been awarded gold medals. These are products with the highest technical parameters that meet the most diverse requirements. In awarding these medals the jury also considers economic factors: whether the design and basic properties of a product are in keeping with its price, the product's economic effect, its availability on the market, and the demand for it. In the past 20 years hundreds of exhibits have already met these requirements. The Brno Trade Fair's gold medal has established itself in the world as a sign of high quality. Its possessors occupy the leading positions in today's machinery industry.

In the Pavilions, on the Floors and on the Stands. By tradition the products of general machine building are the most widely represented in Czechoslovakia's exposition: Eighty-three enterprises displayed 1,300 assemblies, components and individual articles of machinery production. Of these, 112 were being exhibited for the first time as "this year's new items."

Among the metal-cutting and press and forging equipment, attention was focused on the MSU 50 A metal-cutting turning unit manufactured by the Kosovit Plant in Sezimovo Ústí. The unit provides for a high degree of machining of rotational parts using both stationary and rotating tools. Blanks are fed by an industrial robot produced at the well-known CZM enterprise in Strakonice. In an extremely short time the enterprise set up production of a promising, narrowly specialized product--a robot capable of simultaneously servicing four machine tools.

Among the textile machinery, a pressure loom produced by the Eliteks enterprise in Tyníšte nad Orlicí aroused great interest among the fair's visitors. It represents the designers' answer to the basic question facing textile mills: How can labor productivity be increased without expanding production areas and increasing the number of employees? Despite its relatively small size, the loom is twice as productive as ordinary ones.

The main visitors to the open exhibite floor "S" were agricultural specialists and builders. The main attraction there was the Zetor-7245 tractor, the most powerful type of yet another modernization of the dependable machines in the standardized series. The small S-060 loader that was also exhibited there belongs to the category of construction machinery, but agricultural specialists also highly appreciated its combination of high power and relatively small size, and the possibility of using 14 different attachments on it.

Traditionally, the Soviet Union has been Czechoslovakia's biggest partner.

At the 25th Machine-Building Trade Fair, 14 foreign-trade associations, two associations of the USSR State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations--Prommasheksport [Industrial Machinery Export] and Atomenergoeksport [Nuclear Power Export]--the Ekspotsentr [Exposition Center] and Sovintsentr [Soviet Information Center], as well as the Leningrad Svetlana Production Association and the Chelyabinsk Polytechnical Institute, took part in the Soviet exposition. Of the 2,000 exhibits displayed at the trade fair, 80% were exhibited for the first time in Brno. The most diverse items were represented in the exposition: processing machine tools and apparatus; metallurgical, drilling and construction equipment; printing and duplicating and computer technology; aviation-industry products; motor vehicles; buses; tractors; X-ray equipment and the latest optics. The exposition included more than 70 models of machinery and equipment supplied to the CEMA countries within the framework of production specialization.

Another major trading partner of Czechoslovakia is the German Democratic Republic, whose exposition stood out among the foreign participants in the Brno Trade Fair by virtue of its representative quality. Here, as in the other CEMA countries' expositions, one could see the fruits of international cooperation. For example, the technology for the production of electrical-engineering steel is the result of the work of a joint design bureau in which specialists from Czechoslovakia and the GDR worked on the problem of raising labor productivity by 150%. GDR foreign-trade organizations displayed metal-cutting and pressing and forging equipment, technology for the production of packaging material and for processing plastics, equipment for the opencut mining and transportation of lignite and other minerals, lift cranes, cement mills, oil production facilities, foundries and other industrial machine-building complexes. Various modifications of trucks, passenger cars, electric locomotives, farm machinery and precision mechanics and optics were exhibited.

The exhibits included in the other CEMA countries' expositions attested to impressive achievements in machine building. But we would especially like to discuss the Republic of Cuba's participation in the trade fair.

At the Fair for the First Time. Up until last year Cuba used the fair only for establishing and deepening contacts with its Czechoslovak trading partners and concluding trade contracts. In 1983 the Republic of Cuba, whose chamber of Commerce marked its 20th anniversary, set up an



exposition at the fair that vividly attested to the development of modern machine-building in that country. With the socialist countries' help, in less than a quarter of a century the Republic of Cuba has created an industrial potential that permits it not just to satisfy its own economy's needs, including requirements for the production of sugar plants and machinery for harvesting sugar cane, but also to export Cuban products. Thus, the sugar plant in Nicaragua is from start to finish the product of Cuban workers, technicians and designers. The Republic of Cuba is developing foreign-trade cooperation in machine building with Mozambique, Angola and Socialist Ethiopia. In addition to the production of machinery and complete facilities for agricultural and food complexes, the Republic of Cuba also has a metallurgical industry and produces pumps, fittings, pipes, boilers, railway cars and various equipment for transport. In developing these branches, the Republic of Cuba receives constant aid and assistance from the other CEMA countries.

Next to the Cuban pavilion stood the modest exposition of Palestine, exhibiting products made by the Samed firm--the first and, so far, only public-sector economic firm within the framework of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO). This firm's branches function in Palestinian refugee camps, depending on the political situation in a number of Arab countries. They provide work to more than 5,000 orphans and widows of Palestinians who have died in the struggle for the Palestinian people's right to self-determination. Thanks to the firm's work, more than 20,000 Palestinians have received vocational training.

Samed's participation in international trade fairs and expositions as the PLO's representative, including its participation in the 25th-Anniversary Brno Trade Fair, is vivid evidence of solidarity with the Palestinian people's struggle, especially on the part of the socialist countries.

Located not far away was the stand of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO), which decided to take part in the trade fair in view of the fact that the fair would provide its participants from the industrially less developed countries an ideal opportunity to see new products and technology with their own eyes and to exchange experience with producers, firms and trade organizations, and would provide UNIDO itself with the opportunity to become familiar with the latest production processes and equipment in order that it might possibly use some of them in carrying out its projects in the developing countries, and also with the opportunity to expand the channels of international cooperation in the field of industrial development.

Within the Framework of Specialization and Cooperative Production. It would be possible to continue introducing exhibits represented in the expositions of other fair participants. But we would like to dwell especially on cooperation among the CEMA countries and on the specialization and cooperative production as a result of which new types of products and progressive technical and economic solutions appear every year that do not escape the notice of the attentive fair visitor. More and more of the specific problems of cooperative production are being solved directly by the producers themselves, by enterprises and individuals. The task is to combine



ideas already at the production stage, take advantage of skills and traditions, and speed up progress along the designated path through joint efforts.

Examples of such fruitful cooperation can be found in the production of metallurgical equipment, where Czechoslovakia, for example, actively cooperates with the Soviet Union and the GDR; in truck production, where cooperation among Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, the Soviet Union and Poland is constantly gaining strength; and in the petrochemical industry and nuclear power engineering.

Special mention should be made of this last branch. The 23 November 1977 general agreement on the long-range development of the Consolidated Electric Power Systems for the period up to 1990 and the Program for the Development of Nuclear Machine Building that was adopted at the CEMA's 31st session laid the foundation for the highly specialized production of equipment for nuclear power stations in individual CEMA countries. The Agreement on Multilateral International Specialization and Cooperative Production and Reciprocal Deliveries of Equipment for Nuclear Electric Power Stations, which was signed 28 June 1979 by the heads of government of seven CEMA countries--the PRB [People's Republic of Bulgaria], the HPR [Hungarian People's Republic], the GDR, the PPR [Polish People's Republic], the SRR [Socialist Republic of Romania], the USSR and the CSSR--as well as the SFRY, is playing an important role in improving this highly effective branch. The agreement is aimed at concerting efforts to speed up the development of specialized facilities for manufacturing technologically complex power-engineering equipment and is intended to contribute to the implementation of extensive plans for the construction of nuclear power stations.

It is no accident that in the extensive collection of exhibits presented by the trade fair's organizing country the center of attention was held by new products that demonstrated technical progress in Czechoslovakia's main special export programs within the framework of specialization, including the program for the production of equipment for nuclear electric power stations.

Czechoslovakia participates in the production of reactors and other equipment for nuclear power stations. Today up-to-date enterprises in Chomutov, Podbrezova, Vitkovice and, especially, Pilsen represent a powerful machine-building industry. It is the Skoda plant in Pilsen that is carrying out one of the most important assignments within the framework of producing equipment for nuclear power stations. Production of VVER-type reactors requires high precision, the most up-to-date process of flaw detection, and special metal-working technology. Installation work requires a degree of organization of labor that absolutely rules out errors in operations and guarantees a product of the highest quality.

Thousands upon thousands of workers, engineers and technicians from more than 50 enterprises in the CEMA countries and the SFRY are engaged in this work, which demands a high degree of skills, unique knowledge and experience.

On the basis of cooperative production arrangements, they have built and are building machinery for producing the most efficient form of energy.

One could cite other examples. We visited a testing ground in the Brno area where the performance characteristics of the powerful Tatra-815 truck (load capacity, over 13 tons), which was exhibited at the fair, were being demonstrated; some of the money from credit granted to the Tatra Association by the International Investment Bank was used to develop and produce individual assemblies and parts of this truck.

While contributing to the steady development of the national economies and of commercial and economic relations, specialization and cooperative production arrangements also serve to strengthen fraternal ties among the labor collectives of enterprises in the CEMA countries. There on the same testing ground we met Jaroslav Bodura, who as a member of a group of Czechoslovak specialists worked together with Soviet specialists for a year in Nizhnevartovsk (USSR) on testing Tatra-815 trucks, which successfully passed the examination after running 100,000 kilometers in complex and harsh conditions. The Siberian cold did not prevent the establishment of the warmest friendly relations between Jaroslav Bodura and his Soviet colleagues.

The fruits of specialization can also be palpably felt in the example of the contract that was signed during the Brno Trade Fair between the Motokov foreign-trade enterprise (CSSR) and the Soviet Avtoeksport [Automotive Export] Foreign Trade Association; the contract is for the export and import of Czechoslovak and Soviet motor vehicles, motorcycles, emergency vehicles and other means of transport, spare parts and equipment for automotive plants and is worth a total of 425 million rubles, which represents a considerable share of trade between the USSR and the CSSR, the total amount of which exceeded 10 billion rubles for the first time in 1983. The agreement provides, in part, for the delivery of 4,650 Tatra-815 trucks to the USSR.

Bulgarian-made battery-powered trucks hardly require advertisement. Thanks to specialization within the CEMA context, Bulgaria has become a major producer and exporter of these machines. In Brno battery-powered trucks were not just present as exhibits. They were also put to intensive use in running the trade fair.

Among the exhibits that were the result of specialization and cooperative production within the CEMA framework, one can cite the following items represented in the Soviet exposition: the ES-7920 computer, which is the fruit of joint efforts by the USSR, the CSSR, the PPR and the PRB; the SM-2M computer control complex, which is produced in cooperation with the PRB and the HPR; two new types of passenger cars, the VAZ-2105 and VAZ-2107, components for which are supplied by enterprises of the CSSR, the GDR, the PRB, the PPR and the SFRY. The Stankoimport [Machine Tool Import] exhibit documented cooperation between two research institutes--the ENIKmash [Experimental Scientific Research Institute of Press and Forging Machine Building] in Voronezh and VUKOV [expansion unknown] in Presov--in developing the AM-5 industrial robot.

Some Exhibits That Won  
Gold Medals



E-514 grain combine produced by Farm Machinery Complex, Singwize (GDR)



BARS-3 X-ray analyzer produced by Burevestnik Research and Production Association, Leningrad (USSR)



Type-777 programmable graphic calculator produced by Electronic Measuring Instruments Plant, Budapest (HPR)



TD-25 E Bulldozer produced by Industrial Metallurgical Complex, Stalowa Wola (PPR)



Tatra-815 Truck Tractor, new product of People's Machinery and Foundry Enterprise, Brandis nad Labem (CSSR)

As always, there were numerous people at the expositions displaying aviation equipment, such as the model of the Soviet Il-86 plane--a comfortable airbus for 350 passengers that will undoubtedly find wide use on medium-distance air routes. Fair participants and visitors showed equally great interest in the creations of the engineers, technicians and workers of the Czechoslovak aviation industry. They included the TL-410 trainer, which is intended for refresher training for pilots and the periodic testing of crews, especially in emergency situations in which correct and coordinated action on the part of the entire crew is especially important; the second-generation L-39 training unit; the L-410 UVP ambulance plane, which was represented at the trade fair in a new version and is intended for providing emergency medical care in situations in which ordinary means of transporting the sick and injured cannot be used.

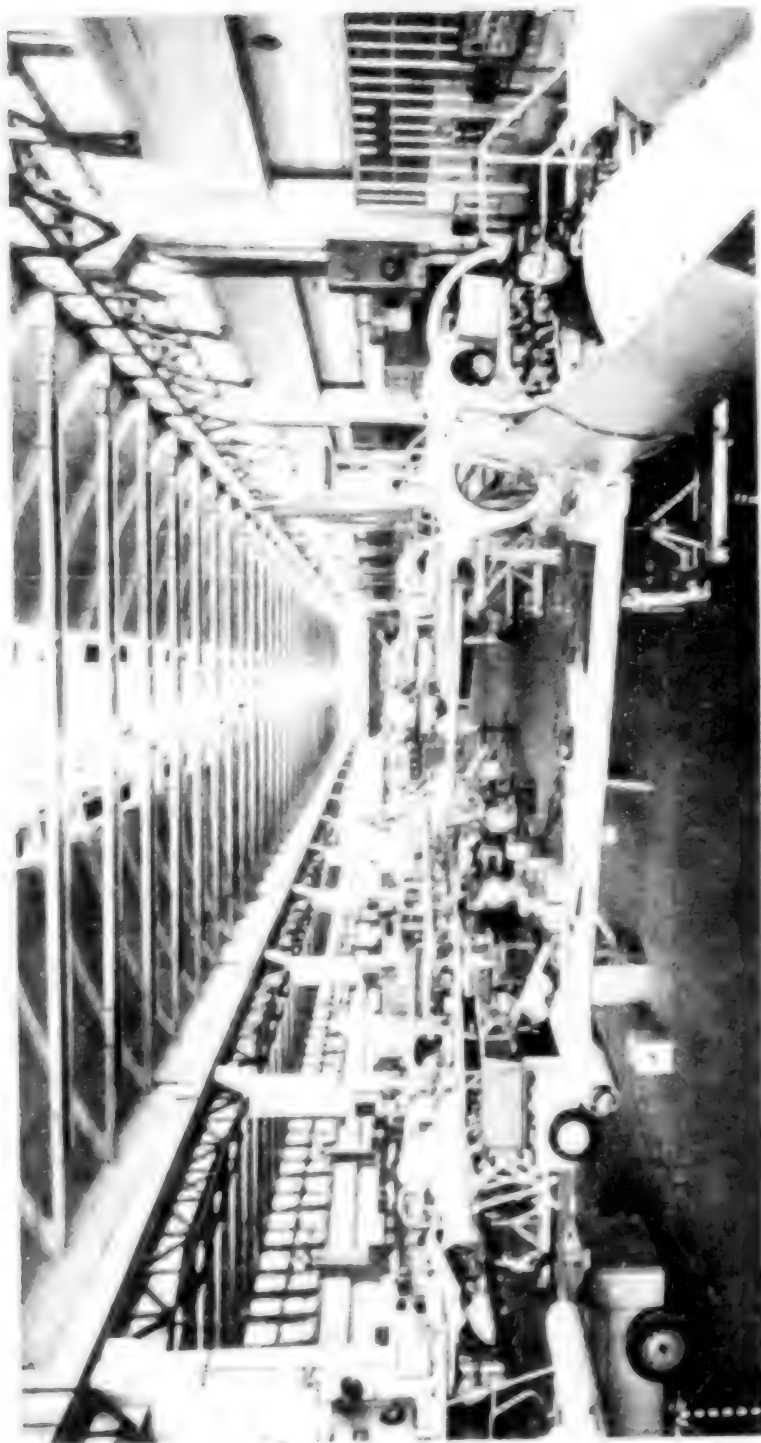
During the demonstration flight of the L-410 over the grounds of the fair, specialists told and showed us how apparatus on board can be used to produce artificial respiration, restore cardiac activity and provide numerous other types of medical aid. One felt that this plane, which was developed for the most humane purposes, would find wide use in the health services of many countries of the world.

An account of the trade fair would be incomplete without mention of the scientific and technical program that was organized while it was in progress; this is especially important today, when it is physically difficult to demonstrate machine-building products, equipment and capital facilities in their actual form and, in their place, exhibitors display models, key technological assemblies and engineering documents. Within the framework of the program, reports were presented, symposiums were conducted, and special new-technology days were held on which designs of machine-building products, new machine tools, furniture-making equipment, construction machinery, computers, power-engineering equipment, etc. were displayed.

Gold Medals to the Best. Forty-six fair exhibits received gold medals. They included products and equipment from the CSSR, USSR, PPR, HPR and GDR, which displayed their latest accomplishments in the field of present-day machine building. Their use in the CEMA countries' economies already plays and is expected to continue to play an important role in the development of their economies, the improvement of labor productivity and, in the final analysis, the further improvement of their peoples' material, social and cultural standards.

Journalists from various countries received honorary certificates reading, "For Long-Standing Collaboration, in Connection With the 25th International Machine-Building Trade Fair."

Nearly 58,000 people attended the fair on the first day. They were able to see for themselves the impressive accomplishments of machine building in the CEMA countries. Upon seeing the expositions one could not help reflecting on the notion, which still exists and is whipped up by Western propaganda, that there is supposedly a fundamental gap between the socialist countries'



Assembling the L-39 Training Plane

level of technological development and that of the most developed capitalist countries. In actuality, both groups of states are fully comparable in terms of both the technical and economic indices of their products.

People came to the trade fair not just to display their products but also to learn something and find out something new. Few of the trade fair's participants failed to take advantage of the opportunity to benefit from the other participants' expositions. Someone said not long ago that the problem in the world today is not to produce something but to decide what to produce and to find not just the technical but the economic means to produce it in the best and most efficient fashion. The Brno Trade Fair confirmed the truth of this thesis once again.

During the course of the trade fair, more than 450,000 people attended it. This was a record number. The number of contracts concluded--worth a total of 38 billion korunas--was also a record. Buyers were attempting to sell as well as to buy. The concentration of production and purposeful cooperation--today this is the only way to produce high-quality products and achieve economic effectiveness. This is also a system whereby one developed producer needs another. The mutual understanding established at the trade fair among scientists, specialists and, above all, representatives of trade and business circles reaffirmed the vitality of the Brno Trade Fair's motto: "Technology in the Service of Peace."

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BRIEFS

**CEMA NUCLEAR POWER PLANTS**--In 1982 the total capacity of nuclear electric power stations in the CEMA countries exceeded 22 million kilowatts; they generated 123 billion kilowatt-hours of electric power, or about 7% of all the power generated in the socialist commonwealth's countries. Nuclear power stations built with the Soviet Union's assistance have been performing dependably and reliably now for a long time in Bulgaria, the GDR and Czechoslovakia. At present 36 nuclear-power-station generating units with a total capacity of about 23 million kilowatts are at the stage of coordination, design or construction in CEMA countries other than the USSR. Construction of the second stage (third and fourth generating units) of the Paks Nuclear Electric Power Station has now been started in the Hungarian People's Republic. Once its four generating units are operational, the nuclear power station's capacity will be 1,760,000 kilowatts, or about 25% of the country's total power-engineering capacity. [Text] [Moscow EKONOMICHESKOY SOTRUDNICHESTVO STRAN-CHLENOV SEV in Russian No 1, Jan 84 (signed to press 19 Jan 84) p 53] [COPYRIGHT: Sovet Ekonomicheskoy Vzaimopomoshchi Sekretariat Moskva 1984] 8756

**POLAND MANUFACTURES NUCLEAR INSTRUMENTS**--The POLON Consolidated Nuclear Instrument Making Plants (Polish People's Republic) are one of the world's few producers of measuring and monitoring apparatus for nuclear power stations. These plants have set up production of the Gindukusz system, which is based on Soviet design documents. The system is intended for the internal monitoring of the reactors of nuclear power stations. The first example of the system to be turned out is being delivered to the Dukovany Dukovany Nuclear Electric Power Station in the CSSR. At the same time, POLON is preparing for the production of the Sejwal system for monitoring the radiation safety of nuclear power plants. [Text] [Moscow EKONOMICHESKOYE SOTRUDNICHESTVO STRAN-CHLENOV SEV in Russian No 1, Jan 84 (signed to press 19 Jan 84) p 53] [COPYRIGHT: Sovet Ekonomicheskoy Vzaimopomoshchi Sekretariat Moskva 1984] 8756

**FUEL HOSES MADE IN GDR**--The Transportgummi People's Enterprise in Bad Blankenburg (GDR) produces refueling hoses and petroleum-pumping hoses. At present nearly 20% of the enterprise's output is shipped to socialist countries, including Bulgaria, Hungary and Poland. About four-fifths of its export goes to the Soviet Union: In monetary terms, the amount of these shipments has nearly doubled in the past 15 years. [Text] [Moscow

EKONOMICHESKOYE SOTRUDNICHESTVO STRAN-CHLENOV SEV in Russian No 1, Jan 84 (signed to press 19 Jan 84) p 53] [COPYRIGHT: Sovet Ekonomicheskoy Vzaimopomoshchi Sekretariat Moskva 1984] 8756

HUNGARY CONSERVES ENERGY, MATERIALS--Programs providing for the economical use of energy and materials, the modernization of technologies and the more efficient use of by-products and waste products are being successfully carried out in the Hungarian People's Republic. In the first half of 1983, 500 investment measures worth a total of 3.2 billion forints were implemented for rationalizing energy use. The amount of energy saved is equivalent to approximately 200,000 tons of petroleum. [Text] [Moscow EKONOMICHESKOYE SOTRUDNICHESTVO STRAN-CHLENOV SEV in Russian No 1, Jan 84 (signed to press 19 Jan 84) p 53] [COPYRIGHT: Sovet Ekonomicheskoy Vzaimopomoshchi Sekretariat Moskva 1984] 8756

TRADE AMONG CEMA COUNTRIES--Specialization and cooperative production are contributing more and more to the development of trade between the GDR and CSSR. At present there are 80 bilateral contracts between them. In addition, the two countries are parties to 97 multilateral agreements on specialization and cooperative production. Poland's trade with the CEMA countries rose in 1983 to 15 billion rubles (in 1980 it was 12 billion rubles). In 1983 Polish imports exceeded exports to these countries by 530 million rubles. The Soviet Union accounts for two-thirds of Poland's trade with the socialist countries. In 1990 Poland's foreign trade with the fraternal countries is supposed to reach about 20 billion rubles, and the CEMA countries' share of Poland's total foreign trade is supposed to reach about 60%. In 1982 the CEMA countries accounted for 70% of the CSSR's total foreign trade, which exceeded 190 billion korunas. In 1982 deliveries from the fraternal countries covered nearly 65% of the CSSR's import requirements for machines and equipment, more than half of its import requirements for consumer goods, more than 99% of its import requirements for sulfur, and 87% of its import requirements for aluminum. Output produced within the framework of arrangements for specialization and cooperative production reached 24% of total Czechoslovak exports to the CEMA countries, including more than 34% of all machinery and equipment and nearly 42% of all chemical products. [Text] [Moscow EKONOMICHESKOYE SOTRUDNICHESTVO STRAN-CHLENOV SEV in Russian No 1, Jan 84 (signed to press 19 Jan 84) p 53] [COPYRIGHT: Sovet Ekonomicheskoy Vzaimopomoshchi Sekretariat Moskva 1984] 8756

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## TRADE WITH LDC'S

### MOSCOW VIEWS SHIPPING, TRADE EXCHANGE WITH IRAN

N190902 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1600 GMT 18 Apr 84

[From the "Special Program for Listeners" feature]

[Excerpt] We have received a letter from Ebrahim H who wants to know if the transit of goods via sea routes between Iran and the Soviet Union is continuing.

Before answering this question, we would like to recall that this year marks the 32d anniversary of the inauguration of the 100-km Volga-Don canal. The use of this canal decreased the distance covered by Iranian goods by 5,000 kms.

This year the warm weather in the south of our country allowed the navigation of cargo ships in rivers, seas, and transit routes linking Iranian ports to West Europe to begin ahead of schedule. In addition to the favorable weather, the devoted services of the sailors of the two ice-breakers "Kapitan (Krutov)," "Kapitan Radzhabov," and other ice-breakers that cleared the lower routes of the Volga River from ice helped the before-schedule commencement of navigation and the transit from Soviet territory of commodities per the Soviet-Iranian transit agreement. This transit route links Iran's largest ports--Anzali and Nowshahr--to Mediterranean ports through the Volga-Don Canal.

The first vessels carrying Iranian goods arrived in Kerch Port. For some years now this Soviet port in the Crimea<sup>a</sup> has been used as one of the loading and unloading centers for Iranian goods in transit for European countries. For this purpose a special harbor in Kerch Port has been allocated to the loading of Iranian goods on seafaring vessels. The vessel "Firuzeh" carrying Iranian goods was the first vessel in the current navigation season to travel from Kerch to Italy.

When in 1980 U.S. ships besieged Iran's ports in the Persian Gulf, the Soviet Union not only condemned these acts, but it also granted Iran the right to transport its goods through water routes. Because of this the losses that might have been inflicted on Iran's economy were largely mitigated.

In 1979 1.3 tons of Iranian commodities were carried through the Soviet Union, while in 1983 this figure was tripled. Trade between our two countries

also increased considerably. In 1983 the value of goods exchanged between Iran and the Soviet Union reached R936.5 million, while in 1978 this figure was R671 million. Soviet industrial goods, technical installations, and Soviet-made machinery which, on the basis of the agreement on the exchange of goods between the Soviet Union and Iran, are intended for industrial units that are built in Iran with Soviet economic and technical assistance are carried to Iran by vessels.

According to figures published by Bandar-e Anzali officials, since 22 March 1983 until 22 March 1984 alone, the volume of goods passing through this port reached 850,000 tons.

Sailors and port workers, as well as Soviet foreign trade organizations hope that cooperation between our two peoples on the basis of the principles of full equality will expand in the future, too.

CSO: 4640/202

SOVIET-INDIAN ECONOMIC COOPERATION DETAILED

Moscow FOREIGN TRADE in English No 4, Apr 84 pp 32-33

[Article by Ivan Nostorenko, executive secretary of the Soviet part of the Intergovernmental Soviet-Indian Commission on Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation entitled: "Eighth Meeting of Soviet-Indian Commission on Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation"]

[Text]

The eighth regular meeting of the Intergovernmental Soviet-Indian Commission on Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation was held in New Delhi, December 1983.

The Commission considered a wide range of matters concerning mutually advantageous trade, economic, scientific and technical cooperation between the USSR and India for implementing the Long-Term Programme of March 14, 1979. The participants discussed prospects of their further cooperation in ferrous and non-ferrous metallurgy, mechanical engineering, the power, oil and coal industries, etc.

While discussing questions concerning the realization of mutual commitments the parties pointed out that great progress had been achieved in constructing large trading partner of the Soviet Union. Over the last decade the two countries' trade grew more than fourfold to reach by now almost 2,500 million rubles. Both countries are making intensive efforts for accomplishing the tasks set in the Long-Term Programme of March 14, 1979, and the Trade Agreement for 1981-1985, to increase the mutual trade volume 50 to 100 per cent by 1986.

During the meeting the sides signed the USSR-India Trade Protocol for 1984, providing for greater volumes of mutually delivered goods.

The meeting also discussed scientific and technical cooperation. The parties stressed that the cooperation programmes for 1980-1983 had been fulfilled. Joint

work has yielded concrete practical results in such fields as solar energy utilization, meteorology, building materials, standardization and metrology, etc. Soviet the Visakhapatnam steel plant, the third to be built in India with Soviet organizations' assistance. Work on expanding the Bhilai and Bokaro steel plants for each to produce four million tons of steel per annum is nearing completion.

Soviet-Indian cooperation in the fuel and power sectors is successful too, particularly in building the Vindhyachal thermal power plant (1,260 MW) with a power transmission line, and exploiting large coal fields in Nigahi and Mukunda (annual output 11 and 12 million tons respectively), and also in oil prospecting. The Commission outlined concrete steps to expand cooperation in this field. It was also envisaged to brisk up cooperation in increasing production efficiency of electric power stations previously built with Soviet assistance in Patratu, Neyveli, Obra, Hardwaganj and in repairing oil wells in the Gujarat state.

The sides pointed out that production cooperation had lately considerably improved between the engineering works in Ranchi, Durgapur and Hardwar and Soviet enterprises with the aim of shipping their products not only to India and the USSR but to third countries as well. Understanding was reached on broader cooperation between Soviet and Indian machine-building enterprises in developing production equipment for different workshops in the metallurgical plants, jointly designing machines and equipment and subsequently arranging their production in India.

Positive results have been achieved in cooperation in other branches. For example, in 1983, a working programme for cooperation in the power industry and computer facilities manufacture was signed and is being successfully implemented. Measures have been taken to ensure efficient operation of the USSR-India tropospheric communication link, which was put into operation 1981. Understanding exists on signing a cooperation agreement on building in India an experimental shop for the aseptic preservation of tropical fruit to be exported to the Soviet Union.

The meeting devoted great attention to trade, scientific and technical cooperation. India is well known as a and Indian organizations have now started scientific and technical cooperation in a number of new fields such as catalysis, biotechnology, electric slag technology. These orientations in the cooperation are reflected



in a new Programme of Cooperation in Science and Technology for the 1984-1987 period, signed in the course of the meeting.

Finally, signed was a Protocol underlining that the mutually advantageous cooperation between the USSR and India in economy, trade, science and technology was developing successfully.

This cooperation meets both countries' national interests and the cause of peace on earth.

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CSO: 1812/184

USSR-YEMEN ARAB REPUBLIC ECONOMIC, TECHNICAL COOPERATION

Moscow MOSCOW NEWS in English No 10, 18-25 Mar 84 p 4

[Article by Vladimir Stepanov]

[Text]

The Economic and Technical Cooperation Agreement between the Soviet Union and the Yemen Arab Republic is very important for expanding economic relations between the two countries. It was signed 20 years ago, when the republic was going through a difficult time, and provided Soviet aid in building a number of projects important for the Yemeni economy.

Under the agreement, a 190-kilometre-long road was built. It crosses lands most suitable for farming from Taiz to the port of Hodeida. About 2,400 vehicles a day travelled along it in 1983. This exceeded the intended capacity by four times.

Another big cooperation project was the cement works at Bajil. It formed the basis for the national cement industry. In 1983, the Bajil works produced 91,000 tons of cement, whereas its rated capacity is 50,000 tons a year. It satisfies a large

part of the country's demand for cement, and saves vast amounts of foreign currency.

With the successful operation of the works in mind, the YAR's government asked for its annual capacity to be increased to 250,000 tons. The expansion of the works is nearly over. Trial runs of the second stage are due in May 1984.

The YAR also received help in developing farming. The state-owned farming centre of Sardud was commissioned in 1975. The scope of Soviet help included preparation to develop 1,100 hectares of land, the building of nearly 40 kilometres of irrigation canals complete with hydro-installations, the sinking of 20 artesian wells, and the construction of a diesel power station and transmission lines. Farming machinery was also supplied. Sardud crop yields are triple those of the country's average.

All the projects mentioned were built on terms advantageous to the YAR. Their construction was fully financed through interest-free credits granted under cooperation agreements.

After the projects had been commissioned the Soviet Union helped the republic in running them by providing expert personnel and by supplying spare parts.

The 1964 Agreement has today been practically fulfilled. The economic and technical cooperation between the Soviet Union and the Yemen Arab Republic continues under another agreement signed on September 23, 1981, and the Protocol signed on December 15, 1982. The documents provide, among other things, for Soviet help in drawing up a scheme to use water resources of the Sana, which would involve designing two small irrigation dams, prospecting and surveys over an area of 30,000 square kilometres, and rebuilding of roads between Hodeida and Taiz, and Bajil and Sardud. For these purposes the YAR has been granted further credit on easy terms.

LDC METALLURGISTS TRAINED AT NOVOLIPETSK STEEL COMBINE

Moscow MOSCOW NEWS in English No 16, 29 Apr-6 May 84 p 4

[Article by Alexander Yemelyanov, head of foreign relations, the Novolipetsk Steel Combine]

[Text]

Metallurgy comprises 37 per cent of Soviet economic and technical aid to developing countries. More than 40 per cent of all pig iron and nearly 30 per cent of all steel produced in the countries of Asia and Africa in the late 1970s came from steel works built in cooperation with the USSR.

The USSR also helps these countries in training their personnel for industry. More than 1.5 million people have been trained both inside the developing countries and in the USSR.

Many trainees enlarged their knowledge in the classrooms and production shops of the Novolipetsk Steel Combine. Nearly 3,000 metallists from 30 countries in Asia, Africa and Latin America have been trained there in the last 15 years. Many of them are now in charge of big production shops, factories or even whole industrial branches in their countries. The combine is one of the foremost in the field in this country. Many advanced metal-making techniques have originated there.

Most of the trainees from other countries show particular interest in the oxygen-converter shop. Commissioned nearly a decade ago, the facility is the latest word in science and technology. Its 300-ton converters and curved-mould continuous casting machines are prototypes of similar facilities being built abroad to Soviet designs.

The steel works at Bhilai, India, built 25 years ago, have a converter shop fitted with such equipment. All engineers and technical personnel for that shop had been trained at Lipetsk.

The Novolipetsk Steel Combine is soon to start training steelmakers from Ajaokuta, Nigeria. In 1983, a third group — since 1980 — of Nigerian metallists completed their course of training. Today, they work in their country.

More than 300 engineers and technicians of the combine went to dozens of the developing countries over two recent years alone for providing assistance to their counterparts.

## TRADE WITH LDC'S

### BOOK ON SOCIALIST COOPERATION WITH LDC'S REVIEWED

Moscow FOREIGN TRADE in English No 4, Apr 84 pp 50-51

[Article by Mikhail Paukine entitled: "CEMA Countries' Economic Cooperation With Developing Nations"]

[Text] The Ekonomika Publishers have brought out a new monograph dealing with various aspects of the new forms of economic, scientific and technical cooperation currently appearing between the socialist and developing countries and the ways and means of its further expansion.\*

An asset of this book is that it concentrates attention on, as yet, under-explored problems, particularly, production cooperation and the effectiveness of it between the socialist and developing nations, including the major criteria and indicators of such cooperation. Problems are analysed in the context of the two lines of confrontation in international economic cooperation — socialist and capitalist. The author demonstrates that the CMEA countries' cooperation with developing nations is a new type of relations based on equal, just and democratic principles.

The author, although giving preference to bilateral economic relations, does not rule out the developing of further multilateral cooperation in the field of production.

Specific examples of such cooperation are cited. Very promising, in the author's view, is the CMEA and developing nations' multilateral production cooperation in constructing projects in third countries. This form of cooperation has enabled many developing nations to build the nucleus of their heavy industry and also speed up the commissioning of new capacities and construction of large plants.

The author justly observes that the deepening cooperation between the socialist and developing countries has a positive effect not only on the growth of the young states' production, but also on the patterns of their economic relations. These relations based on the potentials of the two groups of countries will expand further in specialized manufacture.

Experience shows that many developing nations (India, Algeria, Syria, Iran, etc.) in cooperation with the CMEA member-countries have solved many important economic problems, realization of which was hampered by the imperialist powers,

for example, prospecting for industrial oil deposits and the development of their own oil extracting and refining industries (India, Syria, etc.).

To achieve speedy economic growth each of the new states is interested in reaping the benefits afforded by the international division of labour (IDL) based on a new progressive principle.

This is the type of IDL forming in the present cooperation between the socialist and developing nations and the future belongs to it.

Referring to the documents of the 36th CMEA Session (June 1982) the author concludes, rightly, that the CMEA nations' increased cooperation with the developing states reflects the consistent policies of the socialist community countries supporting the liberated states in their struggle against neocolonialism and assuring their fast economic growth based on just and equal international economic relations.

The chapter on the CMEA nations' assistance to the young states in social and economic planning is of special interest.

Observation indicates that governments in most of the developing countries are tending to concentrate in their hands not only political, but also those economic functions controlling economic and social development in endeavouring to plan the growth of the economy as a whole or some of its individual public sectors.

Analysing concrete data and actions of the developing countries' governments the author points out that their progressive leaders correctly believe that free, uncontrolled, spontaneous, social growth cannot

meet their major object of doing away with backwardness and achieving economic independence. For underlying this aspect the author uses the statements made by prominent leaders in the developing nations. For example, Indian Prime Minister I. Gandhi's declaration is cited to illustrate the value and importance of Soviet economic and planning experience for developing nations.

One cannot but agree with the author that the joint actions of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries with the developing nations are very important for solving many cardinal problems in contemporary international life. The strengthening of these countries' economic relations is conducive to the successful restructuring of the international political and economic relations and placing them on a just and democratic basis and to the solution of the developing countries' urgent problems through the sound application of social and economic planning.

An attempt is also made to analyse the means applied to regulate the CMEA countries' production cooperation with the developing nations. And though some of the author's concepts cannot be accepted there is no doubt that the production cooperation between the socialist and developing countries' industrial enterprises plays an important role in accelerating the newly free states' economic growth and improving their economic structures.

At the same time it must be pointed out that not all chapters of the book are characterized by the same depth of analysis. For instance, the

specifics of the CMEA countries' economic relations with different groups of developing nations are not adequately revealed, whereas the need for it is more than obvious in view of their increasing differentiation and the growing number of socialist-oriented countries to whom the socialist countries accord preference in their foreign economic relations.

Also, a more thorough analysis would have been useful of the specific effects of the US, NATO and EEC discrimination on the developing countries' economy and their external economic relations, particularly with the CMEA nations.

There are likewise some repetitions and long definitions which, however, do not belittle the value of the book as a whole.

The monograph under review is doubtlessly an important contribution to the elaboration of one vital problem of our time — that of economic cooperation between the socialist and developing nations, and will be of deep interest to a broad readership wishing to know more about international economic problems.

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\* V.D. Popov, *CMEA Countries' Economic Cooperation with Developing States*. Ekonomika Publishers, Moscow, 1982. 144 pp. (in Russian).

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## GENERAL

### FOREIGN CURRENCY RATES FOR APRIL COMPARED

#### Rates Listed

[Editorial Report] Moscow EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA in Russian No 15, April 1984 on page 22 and No 17, April 1984 on page 23 carry lists of exchange rates issued by the USSR State Bank entitled "Bulletin of Exchange Rates of Foreign Currencies" as of 1 April 1984 and 16 April 1984 respectively.

Name of Currency	Exchange Rate in Rubles	
	1 April	16 April
Australian dollars per 100	74.32	74.36
Austrian schilling per 100	4.22	4.25
Albanian leks per 100	11.94	11.94
Dinars of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria per 100	16.15	16.15
British pounds sterling per 100	111.85	112.12
Argentine pesos per 100	2.54	2.28
Afghan afghanis per 100	1.55	1.55
Belgian francs per 1,000	14.53	14.62
Burmese kyats per 100	9.66	10.16
Bulgarian levs per 100	105.26	105.26
Hungarian forints per 100	5.88	5.88
Dongs of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam per 100	10.47	10.47
Ghanaian cedis per 100	2.23	2.23
Guinea syli per 100	3.29	3.29
Marks of the GDR per 100	31.25	31.25
Deutsche Marks of the FRG per 100	29.68	29.89
Dutch guilders per 100	26.24	26.50
Greek drachmas per 1,000	7.55	7.55
Danish kroner per 100	8.10	8.10
Egyptian pounds each	1.10	1.10
Indian rupees per 100	7.23	7.23
Indonesian rupiahs per 1,000	0.78	0.78
Iraqi dinars each	2.47	2.47
Iranian rials per 100	0.90	0.90
Icelandic kronas per 100	2.69	2.69
Spanish pesetas per 1,000	5.12	5.23
Italian lira per 10,000	4.79	4.83



Name of Currency	Exchange Rate in Rubles	
	1 April	16 April
Dinars of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen each	2.30	2.30
Rials of the Yemen Arab Republic per 100	15.93	15.93
Canadian dollars per 100	61.21	61.21
Yuans of the People's Republic of China per 100	37.53	37.53
Wons of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea per 100	69.44	69.44
Cuban pesos per 100	90.00	90.00
Kuwaiti dinars each	2.71	2.66
Lebanese pounds per 100	14.10	13.89
Libyan dinars each	2.68	2.68
Malaysian ringgits per 100	33.92	33.92
Mali francs per 1,000	0.94	0.94
Moroccan dirhams per 100	9.65	9.65
Mexican pesos per 1,000	4.59	4.38
Mongolian tugriks per 100	23.92	23.92
Nepalese rupees per 100	4.88	4.88
New Zealand dollars per 100	51.15	51.15
Norwegian kroner per 100	10.28	10.36
Pakistani rupees per 100	5.75	5.75
Polish zloty per 100	1.67	1.67
Portuguese escudos per 1,000	5.94	5.85
Romanian leus per 100	12.05	12.05
Singapore dollars per 100	37.28	37.49
Syrian pounds per 100	19.58	19.58
Somali shillings per 100	5.05	5.05
U.S. dollars per 100	78.05	78.05
Sudanese pounds per 100	59.11	59.11
Tunisian dinars each	1.08	1.08
Turkish lira per 1,000	2.64	2.51
Uruguayan pesos per 100	1.41	1.49
Finnish markkas per 100	14.01	13.92
French francs per 100	9.64	9.72
Czechoslovak korunas per 100	10.00	10.00
Swedish kronas per 100	10.00	10.00
Swiss francs per 100	36.04	36.04
Sri Lanka rupees per 100	3.14	3.14
Ethiopian birrs per 100	37.80	37.80
Yugoslav dinars per 1,000	6.35	6.14
Japanese yen per 1,000	3.46	3.50

### Rate Correction

In the USSR REPORT: INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC RELATIONS of 3 May 1984 on page 42 (JPRS-UIE-84-010) the 16 March ruble exchange rate for Lebanese pounds per 100 was published as 12.70; the correct figure should have been 14.10 rubles.

### Late March Changes

[Editorial Report] Moscow EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA in Russian No 14, April 1984 carries on page 22 a notice under the rubric "In the USSR State Bank" which lists the following exchange rates for rubles as of 27 March:

Austrian schillings per 100	4.22
British pounds sterling per 100	111.85
Belgian francs per 1,000	14.53
Deutsche Marks of the FRG per 100	29.68
Dutch guilders per 100	26.24
Danish kroner per 100	8.10
Italian lira per 10,000	4.79
Canadian dollars per 100	61.21
Norwegian kroner per 100	10.28
Singapore dollars per 100	37.28
U.S. dollars per 100	78.05
French francs per 100	9.64
Swedish kronas per 100	10.00
Swiss francs per 100	36.04

### Early April Changes

[Editorial Report] Moscow EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA in Russian No 15, April 1984 carries on page 22 a list of exchange rates as of 1 April 1984 notes a lower rate for the Ghanaian cedi and the Uruguayan peso, and a higher rate for the Finnish markka. In addition, the price of gold in the latter part of March is listed at \$390 per ounce on international markets.

### Mid-April Changes

Moscow EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA in Russian No 17, Apr 84 p 23

[Article by Ye. Zolotarenko under the rubric "Our Commentary"]

[Excerpt] The size of the increase and decrease in exchange rates was small for most currencies. In the first half of April, the exchange rate for U.S. currency continued to fluctuate in the relatively narrow range of 2.60-2.65 West German marks per dollar. This unstable equilibrium was supported by the opposition of two groups of factors. On the one hand, the annual rate for commercial bank credit rose from 11.5 to 12 percent as of

5 April. The growth in rates increased demand for the dollar. At the same time, a sharp reduction in retail trade turnover in March (2.2 percent) attested to the slowing of U.S. economic growth rates, which weakened the position of its currency. Also undermining the country's exchange rate is an outstanding liability in its foreign trade.

Demand for the Japanese yen, leading to a strengthening of its exchange rate, was caused by measures to relax limitations on operations with yen. The price of gold on international markets in the first half of April was found at the level of \$380-\$382 per ounce.

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